

a medical history, physical examinations, indicated clinical laboratory studies and, when available, examinations or tests specific to the etiologic agent in question.

(2) Medical officers responsible for treating BDP etiologic agent exposures and conducting medical surveillance for BDP workers shall receive specialized training on the unique hazards of etiologic agents and recommended medical therapies.

(3) Special immunizations will be given to personnel handling specific etiologic agents as required.

(4) Records documenting the above will be maintained permanently.

(g) Emergency preparedness: (1) SOPs will address emergency procedures related to any mishap involving BDP etiologic agents. Notification and evacuation procedures will be covered in detail, as well as measures to contain the contamination.

(2) Local, regional, State, or Federal emergency support and coordinating agencies, such as law enforcement, fire departments, health departments, and governments will be informed of BDP activities and the appropriate support necessary, to include any equipment and training necessary, to provide effective emergency response and ensure compliance with community "right-to-know" statutes and regulations. Agreements with external agencies must be formalized.

(3) If a mishap with a BDP etiologic agent results in personnel exposure, approved emergency procedures will be immediately initiated to protect personnel and the environment and to constrain the spread of contamination. All personnel except those responsible for emergency operations will evacuate the immediate area.

(4) Special medical surveillance will be started as soon as possible for all workers present in the potentially affected area at the time of the mishap.

(h) Labeling and posting of hazards:

(1) Hazard warning signs which incorporate the universal biohazard symbol will be posted on the access door to the work area. (See DA PAM 385-69, para 3-5a(1).) The sign will be covered or removed if the organizational safety officer certifies that the area has been decontaminated.

(2) For areas irradiated with ultraviolet light, a caution sign reading "Ultraviolet Light, Wear Eye Protection" will be posted.

(i) Disposal controls. Etiologic agents used in the BDP must be decontaminated before disposal of infectious or hazardous wastes and must not violate any Army, Federal, State, local, or host nation environmental standards. Procedures for decontamination are described in DA Pam 385-69.

(1) The preferred methods of decontamination of etiologic agents are autoclaving or chemical inactivation with appropriate biocidal solutions. (See chap 5, DA Pam 385-69.)

(2) Etiologic agents awaiting decontamination will be contained at the appropriate biosafety level.

(j) Maintenance controls. A continuing program for equipment and facility maintenance will be implemented for each BDP operation.

(k) Protective equipment. Guidance concerning protective equipment is contained in DA Pam 385-69.

§ 626.8 Etiologic agent containment.

(a) Facility engineering controls and appropriate biocontainment equipment will be used, in conjunction with special practices and procedures, to minimize potential exposure of personnel and the environment to etiologic agents used in BDP operations. Engineering and equipment controls will be implemented to the maximum extent feasible and verified as effective. Protective clothing will not be used in lieu of engineering controls. Engineering controls will be the prime means of biocontainment. Personal protective equipment such as respirators are to be used only after feasible engineering controls have been shown unable to control the environment fully.

(b) Before beginning any etiologic agent operation, a determination will be made that the hazards associated with the operation are under positive control as defined in the applicable SOP and that the operation complies with the criteria of this regulation and DA Pam 385-69.

§ 626.9 Inspections.

(a) Biosafety laboratories require periodic (at least quarterly for BL-1